circulatory system than a wild-type phage of the same strain.

32. The method according to claim 31, wherein said bacteria is a drug resistant bacteria.

33. The method according to claim 31, wherein said bacteriophage has at least a 15% longer half-life than said wild-type phage.

34. The method according to claim 1, wherein the bacteriophage is obtained by anti-HDS selection (serial passage) of a mutagenized or non-mutagenized bacteriophage which is able to survive in an animal for a longer period than a wild-type bacteriophage of the same strain.

35. The method according to claim 31, wherein the bacteria is selected from the group consisting of Mycobacteria, Staphylococci, Vibrio, Enterobacter, Enterococci, Escherichia, Haemophilus, Neisseria, Pseudomonas, Shigella, Serratia, Salmonella and Streptococci, and the bacteriophage can effectively lyse the bacteria.

36. The method according to claim 35, wherein the bacteria is selected from the group consisting of M. tuberculosis, M. avium-intracellulare and M. bovis.

37. The method according to claim 31, wherein the bacteriophage is

administered by way of an aerosol to an animal's lungs.

38. The method according to claim 31, wherein the bacteriophage is administered at a dosage of about 10^6 to about 10^{13} pfu/kg/day.

39. The method according to claim 28, wherein the bacteriophage is administered at a dosage of about 10^{12} pfu/kg/day.

40. A method for treating an infectious disease caused by a bacteria, comprising administering to an animal in need of such treatment an antibiotic and/or a chemotherapeutic agent in combination with a bacteriophage specific for said bacteria, in a dosage effective to substantially eliminate the bacteria, wherein said bacteriophage has a longer half-life in an animal's circulatory system than a wild-type phage of the same strain.--

REMARKS

The above amendments are believed to place the claims in proper condition for examination. Early and favorable action is awaited.